

# POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore Republican.

## The Star Spangled Banner.

"Oh! say does that Star-spangled Banner yet wave,  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?"

We may well ask the question whether the starry Banner, still waves over the "land of the free?" when we see it announced in the official organ of the Government of that land, that the patriotic and talented author whose encouraging stanzas cheered up the drooping spirits of a toll worn soldiery, who were gallantly periling their lives between the "loved homes and the war's desolation," has been "proscribed for opinion's sake," and a Federalist of the Adams school rewarded with his place. We ask every Baltimorean what he thinks of such doings? We ask those whose homes and fire-sides were endangered by a foreign foe, what they think of a party who could displace Francis Key from the office of District Attorney, and whilst Webster—the Blue-light Hartford Convention Webster—who spoke, voted and did all in power to paralyze the arm of our safety and defence—is appointed Secretary of State? How different were Mr. Key's feelings from those of Daniel Webster, may be gathered from his production which will be admired and sung by millions, as long as our proud banner continues to wave over the "land of the free."

By the following, which we copy from the Ohio Statesman, it will be seen that the removal of Mr. Key has called forth a spirited article from its able editor:—

"The removal of Mr. Key was no doubt made for cause, and that cause can be thus briefly given: A friend of Mr. Key was taken prisoner during the late war by the British, and that gentleman, with a generosity peculiar to himself, went on board the British fleet, then in Chesapeake Bay, protected by a flag of truce, to endeavor to effect his liberation. The British commander had determined secretly that night to attack Baltimore, and Mr. Key was detained a prisoner on board one of the English vessels, lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be frustrated. In passing Fort Mifflin, the British fleet was discovered and a fire opened upon them, which was returned. During the night, Mr. Key could only tell by the flash of the cannon, that the flag—the 'Star-spangled Banner'—of his country still waved in triumph over the fort. During that night he gave vent to his feelings in that justly admired national song which we copy below. Who, after reading it, will dare say, that in itself it does not contain sufficient cause to justify his removal from office, by Daniel Webster, a man, who, upon the floor of Congress, taunted the Democracy with the reverses our gallant little army met with in the commencement of the late war, and who systematically opposed the furnishing of arms or provisions to our half naked and half starved soldiers, who were defending their native land from the 'footsstep pollution' of a foreign foe."

We need not say Mr. Key is a Democrat, for none other could possess the feeling which dictated this song:—

## "STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

"Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watch'd as our gallant array stream'd;  
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;  
Oh! say does that Star-spangled Banner yet wave,  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!"

"On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceal'd from the enemy,  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;  
'Tis the Star-spangled Banner! O! long may it wave,  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!"

"And where is that land who so vauntingly swore,  
That the havoc of war and the battles confusion,  
A home and a country, should leave us no more?  
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution,  
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,  
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,  
And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph doth wave,  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!"

"Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand,  
Between their lov'd home, and the war's desolation,  
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the Heaven rescu'd land,  
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation!  
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
And this be our motto: 'In God is our trust!'  
And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!"

From the Albany Argus.

## Federal Retrenchment.

There can be little doubt that the most influential of all the arguments used by the Whigs at the Presidential election was that founded on the assertion that Mr. Van Buren's Administration spent too much money, and that the Whigs would introduce a rigid retrenchment.

Now that the purpose is answered, the National Intelligencer, with cool and characteristic hardihood, uses the following language:—

"WE HAVE NO IDEA OF ANY REDUCTION IN THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT. AN AUGMENTATION OF THE REVENUE TO SOME EXTENT IS, THEREFORE, INEVITABLE."

And this augmentation of revenue, is to be upon Tea, Coffee, Molasses, &c., articles of the first necessity among the laboring classes, upon their general use; and yet the Federalists, they wanted votes for "Tyler."

# Oxford Democrat

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Old Series. No. 28, Vol. 8.

From the Augusta Age.

## POLITICAL EVOLUTIONS.

### The Protective Policy Abandoned by the Whigs!

One of the results of the union of the Northern Federalism with Southern Nullification, which brought about the strange conjunction of Harrison and Tyler on the same ticket, IS THE ENTIRE ABANDONMENT OF THE PROTECTIVE POLICY BY THE WHIG PARTY, AS AT PRESENT CONSTITUTED. This result is as unexpected as it is mortifying to the rank and file of Northern Whiggery, who rallied every where under the banner of "protection to American industry," while their leaders, as it now appears, had secretly stipulated to surrender "protection," for the sake of Southern co-operation in obtaining political power.

The evidences of this abandonment of the protective policy by the Whigs, which appeared during the late canvass, were—

1st. General Harrison's letter to John M. Berrien, of Georgia, announcing his adherence to the Compromise act.

2nd. The speech of Henry Clay, at Hanover, Virginia, on the 10th day of July, 1840, in which he said, that "as to the Tariff of 1833, no man now stood up to defend it," and that the duties provided by the Compromise Act, were "amply efficient for all purposes of just protection."

3d. John Tyler's letter to Wm. Robinson, of Pittsburgh, under date of October 17th, 1840 in which he said:—

"My opinions were fully expressed at St. Clairsville, and at Steubenville. At both of these places, in regard to the question, 'what are your opinions as to the Tariff?' I answered that I was in favor of SUSTAINING THE COMPROMISE."

"In these views, I was pleased to believe that I CONCURRED WITH MR. CLAY AND GENERAL HARRISON, so that there existed a prospect, in the event of General Harrison's election, that a permanent system would be introduced, instead of a fleeting and ever varying system."

4th. John Tyler's letter to certain citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, written last October, in which he said:—

"I have no hesitation in saying that I regard the Compromise law AS OBLIGATORY ON THE COUNTRY, and that I AM RESOLVED, so far as it depends on myself, TO CARRY OUT ITS PROVISIONS IN GOOD FAITH."

5th. The fact that nearly the whole body of the Southern Nullifiers, except in South Carolina, supported the Harrison and Tyler ticket, which is decisive evidence that they were satisfied with the pledges given upon this subject.

Upon this state of the political signs, we felt safe last October, in saying that the protective tariff party would inevitably go to the wall, in the event of the election of Harrison and Tyler. It has turned out so.

The Whig Secretary of the Treasury, at the commencement of the present Session of Congress, recommended the laying of an indiscriminate duty of 20 per cent. on all importations, without reference to protection, excepting only a few trifling articles, left free by the stipulations of the compromise.

The Whig Committee of Ways and Means in the House, reported a Bill in compliance with this recommendation, and this Bill has been passed by the Whig majority of the House.

We cannot better illustrate the entire abandonment of the protective principle, which these movements manifest, than by copying an editorial article which appeared in the Kennebec Journal of the 8th of August, 1840, in which the writer charges the Democratic party with the design of doing, just what his own friends are now doing:—

From the Kennebec Journal, of August 8, 1840.

"DIRECT TAXES.—Amos Kendall betrays some alarm in his Extra Globe at the predicament into which he and his conditors have brought the country, or rather at the premature avowal of the Calhoun men, that the revenue must be supplied by direct taxes. Fearful that the agitation of the matter before election, may hurt Whigism on the spoils, he disavows the direct 'says the Tariff' part of the Government's official. Mr. Van must be modified. But positively declare that Buren's Southern 'tariff is altered, no duties when the compromise any reference to the protection must be shown labor, produce and manufacture of the globe itself has constantly repudiated."

"If any alteration of the Tariff is therefore made under the auspices of the present administration, it will be ACCORDING TO THE SOUTHERN PLAN OF TAXING ALL IMPORTS ALIKE; that is, laying just as heavy duties on tea, coffee, spices, sugar, molasses, drugs, and all tropical productions, as are levied on boots,

shoes, saddlery, cabinet ware, hats, caps, wool, woolen and cotton goods of all kinds; so that the American producer, the American mechanic, farmer or laborer, shall have NO PROTECTION from the competition of cheap European labor, except what is derived necessarily from ad valorem duties. The effect of this may be seen at once. Protection will be in a great measure WITHDRAWN FROM AMERICAN LABOR, so that wages will be greatly reduced, while at the same time, the duties on tea, coffee, &c., which were abolished in 1833, will be restored, and the price of these foreign productions must be raised. The upshot will be this—wages reduced lower, and all foreign articles (not produced in this country) higher than they are now. See how the duty would operate on the farmer of Maine, for instance. The duty on potatoes is eight cents per bushel, and yet potatoes within a few years have been imported from Nova Scotia and Ireland. Now suppose a duty of 20 per cent. is laid on every thing alike, and potatoes in Ireland can be had for 15 cents a bushel; the duty will then be only 3 cents, and the cost of importation 5 or 6 more, and our farmer would never be able to get much over 20 cents a bushel, because when the crops were short, they could be imported for less than 25 cents. So also with wool. Fine wool can be had in Germany, for 20 cents a pound. The duty would be only four cents, so that our farmer would never get over 30 cents for his finest wool, and ORDINARY WOOL WOULD BE MUCH LOWER."

"Again, the lumber of the British provinces would come into our markets. Butter and cheese would be imported from the north of Europe, as well as rye, barley, oats and wheat. All our mechanics, farmers, and working men would have to labor within 20 or 25 per cent. as cheap as they do in Germany. Thus if a German laborer gets seven pence a day, an American laborer might get a SHILLING A DAY."

One would almost imagine, that the editor of the Journal had before him, the Bill which has been just passed through the House at Washington, by the votes of his friends, when he was thus describing the effects of an indiscriminate duty of 20 per cent.

Nor does the Journal cease to denounce this indiscriminate mode of taxation, although it seems strangely to forget that it is the work of its own friends, and not of the Democrats.

Thus the Journal of the 13th instant says:—

"When the duties are all reduced down to 20 per cent. next year, we may expect to see all sorts of fine furniture imported, as well as hats, harnesses, carriages, boots, shoes, saddles, &c., and this the Age would have us believe, is to give great relief to the poor in this country!"

Premising that the Age has never expressed such opinions as are here charged upon it, we would remind the Journal, that the duties are to be "all reduced down to 20 per cent.," and "TO BE KEPT DOWN TO 20 PER CENT.," by the administration it aided in elevating to power.

Again the Journal of the 13th instant, says:—

"A majority of the present Congress seem to be disposed, especially at the present extra Session, to keep within the limit of the compromise act: i. e. not to raise any duty above 20 per cent.; and as this does not produce revenue enough to meet the exigencies of the times and pay off the debts of the Van Buren dynasty, that revenue must be raised by laying duties on articles now free. This course was recommended by Mr. Woodbury last year, in his Treasury Report, and SEEMS INEVITABLE UNLESS WE BREAK OVER THE COMPROMISE, and raise other duties over 20 per cent."

The Journal is right in this, but should recollect that General Harrison and Henry Clay pledged themselves to the compromise, and that all hopes of "breaking over the compromise," must be abandoned for at least four years to come, during which, a free trade, Virginia, Whig Nullifier, will occupy the Presidential chair.

The Journal further says:—

"If we were to make a tariff we would impose a duty of not less than 30 per cent. on wool and all manufactures thereof; on cotton and all manufactures thereof, &c. &c."

The Journal is sincere in this, we doubt not, but its editor will perceive, that to carry out such a policy, he must abandon the present Whig party, which is pledged to the compromise, and controlled by ultra, free trade Southerners.

N. is the editor of the Journal the only friend of the protective policy, who chafes and frets under the abandonment of that policy by the present Administration.

A writer in the Boston Patriot, (Federal,) says of the new Tariff Bill:—

"The palpable objection to the Bill as it has passed the House, is—

"THAT IT VIRTUALLY YIELDS TO SOUTHERN NULLIFIERS, THE DISPUTED RIGHT OF DISCRIMINATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROTECTION TO THE INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY."

Undoubtedly it does, and on the day of its passage, upon the floor of the House, that rabid Whig Nullifier, Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, taunted the North, with this very effect of the Bill. He said:—

"SIR, IN THIS BILL, THE SOUTH HOLDS THE WHIP HAND OVER THE NORTH!"

And it should be borne in mind, that this Bill is to be a permanent one. All attempts to limit its operation were voted down. Among others, Mr. Everett, of Vermont, who represents the wool growing interest, tried to limit it to three years, with a view to its revision hereafter, but he was overruled. Mr. Tyler's party were determined to have "a permanent system" of the trade, "instead of a fleeting and ever varying system," under which there might occasionally be something like protection. And the Whig Nullifiers carried their point.

We shall resume this subject in our next paper and shall show, that the Bill as recommended by the Whig Secretary of the Treasury, did not even embrace such discriminations in favor of the manufactures, as it might have done, consistently with the compromise. Upon that point, we intend to quote largely from the able speech of Mr. Winthrop, of Boston.

The true position of affairs is fast developing itself, and when fully developed, all will see that New England interests have no representation in the councils of the Whig party at Washington.

Northern Federalism will continue to have, however, the consolations of knowing, that its present condition is the work of its own hands. No Northern Federalist, in the progress of events, will be likely to forget, that he did, last November, with might and main, sing, shout and vote for

"Tippecanoe AND TYLER TOO!"

From the Eastern Argus.

## Retrenchment and Reform.

The Washington correspondent of the New Era says—cunning, scheming, stock-jobbers, and Bank makers seized the government reins, under the cry of retrenchment and reform, and how are their promises carried out? They declare that the furniture of the 'White House,' for the use of Mr. Van Buren was too extravagant and Aristocratic; so they reformed and retrenched by giving to General Harrison

to buy more furniture with.	\$6,000 00
The good old man died from the persecutions of office-seekers. So Congress pays his electioneering expenses, by granting to his widow who owns a splendid farm of 1500 acres,	25,000 00
They give away to the States all the proceeds derived from the sales of lands,	4,000,000 00
To supply the place of the amount given away they borrow more, which is the commencement of a National debt of	12,000,000 00
They wish to, and will if they can, add a tax or tariff upon the food we eat and clothes we wear, for the support of iniquitous Federal measures of	18,000,000 00
To accomplish all these reforms they have called an Extra Session of Congress, which will cost the People	500,000 00

Making a sum total of retrenchment and reform in the first six months of the existence of this frugal administration, amounting to \$34,531,000 00 besides \$5,000,000 of dollars of Treasury Notes which the last administration appropriated expressly for the use of this new Whig one, and which amount Mr. Woodbury declared from his place in the Senate, was amply sufficient to carry on the government for the year, and that if he had retained the place of Secretary of the Treasury he should not have asked for a cent more. Yet six times this amount is found necessary for this retrenchment and reform Administration. Thirty millions are now necessary where five millions was all that was asked for by the extravagant Democratic Van Buren Administration. And but for John Tyler's Veto this thirty millions would have been increased to forty millions, by the Government subscription to the stock of a British Bank. The people were promised change, and they have got it with a vengeance!

## The beginning of the end.

The prodigious reactions in favor of the Democracy, as demonstrated by the late elections in INDIANA and other States, mark unerringly the beginning of the end of the present dynasty.

Borne into power upon a sudden and swelling flood of popular impulse, it is already left by its suddenly receding wave, a shattered wreck upon the dry land. Quick in its growth, it is still briefer in its duration, and like every thing generated in hot excitement, it has already met a speedy death. A bubble, swelling, magnificent and beautiful indeed, but still thin and evanescent, it has collapsed and is seen no more.

The Federal party is at this moment a lean minority in the country. The forms of the Government will leave it in nominal power just time enough longer, to confirm and deepen the disgust and detestation, it has already excited. But the vitality of its ascendancy is gone, and its days are numbered. THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT OF THE PEOPLE IS REACHED AT LAST.

Victorious by means of promises which they

could not possibly redeem, a confused compound of jarring principles and of personal hatreds, and buoyed up by the merest falsehoods which could not fail to be exposed, the conquerors in the last campaign were predestined to an ignominious overthrow. They now know that within a twelve-month, they will lose half of the States, which carried them into power. They might have known it long since, had they measured the strength of the tenure by which they were held, and reflected, that while the triumphs of fraud and falsehood are short lived, the recuperative energy of truth is stamped by God with the promise of certain victory.

THE OLD GUARD OF THE DEMOCRACY IS AROUSED AND AWAKE. All over the country are seen the evidences of its quickened spirit, and the glorious results of its movements, are as certain as the moral laws which govern the world. It is not given to Daniel Webster and Bela Badger to govern this great Republic. The day for honest men and honest measures has not yet gone by, and its dawn is even now nigh at hand.—Age.

From the Augusta Age, of Aug. 31st.

## Democrats! are you ready?

In only THREE WEEKS from Monday next, the great battle is to be fought, and it is high time to be UP AND DOING.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and certain as is our victory if we but do our duty, it cannot be accomplished without effort, united effort, individual effort, ORGANIZED EFFORT. Be not deceived by the admission of the enemy, that the election of your candidate for Governor, is inevitable. The enemy made the same admission last year, and makes it now for the same purpose. FALL NOT AGAIN INTO THAT SNARE. JOHN FAIRFIELD will be elected, if you do your duty, and not otherwise. Every town, plantation and school district must be organized. NOT A VOTE MUST BE LOST ANY WHERE.—This done, and a glorious victory awaits you!

The enemy is not asleep! The cohorts of office are in motion. The Custom House officers, the Postmasters, and last not least, GOV. KENT'S YEARMINGS, are all active. They will never resign the spoils without a struggle. We hear of them in all quarters, browbeating, cajoling, lying and promising. The wolf is on the walk! The DRILLED MERCENARIES of power are in the field, and they MUST BE MET!

Democrats! ARE YOU READY? Upon every Democrat we press home the question, are YOU ready? Is YOUR town THOROUGHLY, FULLY, COMPLETELY ORGANIZED? If not, see that it be done WITHOUT A MOMENTS DELAY! See to it YOURSELF! There is no time to lose, and the Democracy EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY.

The times are propitious to success. The enemy is disheartened. Now, emphatically, is the time to strike, and to strike home. TO ARMS! BROTHER DEMOCRATS! TO ARMS! Once more into the breach! Charge the enemy, along his whole line, Front, Flank, and Rear! Once more into the breach—once more!

From the Albany Argus.

## All the Decency.

We were in error yesterday in stating that all the Whig poles were bare, while the flags of Democracy were displayed in honor of the Veto Message. We are informed that the Federal flag was displayed a half mast at the "Log Cabin Head Quarters," Washington street, and the "Log Cabin" on the flag was reversed. The Bank Federalists also made an exhibit of their Aristocratic indignation by a display of the following chase motto:—

"The People betrayed!  
"John Tyler no Whig, but a BENEVOLENT ARNOLD!  
"What Washington approved, JUDAS ISCAHOT vetoed!"

From the Augusta Age.

## Ogle and the Gold Spoons!

When you hear Federal demagogues spouting in the streets, be sure to recollect OGLE AND THE GOLD SPOONS!

Remember that the Federalists told you last year, that the President's House was full of magnificent furniture, and remember what they did after they had elected Harrison. They voted SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS to buy MORE FURNITURE!

Never forget OGLE AND THE GOLD SPOONS!

## The Extra Session.

Every body sees now, that the Extra Congress was unnecessary, and every body wants to see it ended. When its end will come, however, is to be seen hereafter. Surely, it has done mischief enough to last its authors till December, and the sooner it is adjourned the better. It has already squandered millions out of the people's money, and kept the County in a constant fever, when it wanted quiet, and now it is continued, at a cost of \$5,000 per day, for no other purpose under Heaven than party purposes. Verily, the people will get enough of "Federal Reform," even this year, to prevent their voting for "hard cider" again!—Argus.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

The New Hampshire Legislature was in Session but thirty-two days. The Maine Legislature was in Session one hundred and two days. This shows the wide difference between Democratic economy and Federal extravagance.—Bangor Democrat.



## TO BE REMEMBERED--

That the Federal party came into power, last fall, by an ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF FRAUD AND DECEPTION, and that its recent management of the country demonstrates that it will retain its ancient character, and is as unworthy as ever of the people's confidence.

That its EXTRA SESSION, which costs the public \$5000 a day, was wholly UNNECESSARY for the interests of the nation, and only called for by the selfish purposes of intriguing politicians.

That the schemes, which at this abominable session, it has brought forward, are directly at war with those eternal principles of JUSTICE and EQUALITY, upon which this Republic was based, by the fathers of our glorious Constitution, and deserve the pointed censure of every American.

That it has attempted again to concentrate the money power of the country, by the creation of a NATIONAL BANK--an institution which has been, time and again, condemned by the American people, and which, Mr. Jefferson declared, was of the most DEADLY HOSTILITY TO THE FORMS AND SPIRIT OF A REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

That the DISTRIBUTION PROJECT, which it is pertinaciously urging upon Congress, is unconstitutional in its character, directly at war with State Rights and State dignity, subversive in its tendency, of public and private morality, unequal and unjust in its details, and only calculated to INCREASE THE TAXES OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH HOLDERS OF STATE STOCKS.

That, in order to supply the deficiency which this Distribution must create in the public Treasury, it has already developed a new plan for raising revenue, which throws the burthen of taxation, in an unequal degree, upon the POOR AND HARDWORKING CLASSES OF the community. This Finance Scheme imposes a tax of 20 per cent. on TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES and SALT, while it admits, free of duty, PRECIOUS STONES, GEMS, STATUARY, ENGRAVINGS, &c. which the rich only can buy, and RAILROAD CORPORATION IRON, the use of which advances particularly the interests of the wealthy--thus showing that the RELIEF which the Federalists have promised the people, is only to INCREASE THEIR TAXES, and that their legislation, now as heretofore, is so directed as to add to the wealth of the wealthy and the poverty to the poor.

That it has created a NATIONAL DEBT of twelve millions of dollars, and thus laid the foundation of a new FUNDING SYSTEM, the full development of which can only weaken the dignity and independence of our Government, while it increases the burthens of its citizens.

That it has REDUCED THE WAGES OF laborers employed by the General Government, while it has increased their time of labor, and has thus falsified one of the solemn pledges through which it obtained power.

That it has INCREASED THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES, instead of diminishing them, as it promised to do, and has proved its former loud professions of RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM to have been mere ELECTIONEERING HUMBUGS.

That it has compromised the national honor, and interfered with the rights of the States, by its attempts to screen the murderer, McLEOD, and that the prime mover of these attempts will not be likely to assert our BOUNDARY RIGHTS, or demand redress for the Caroline outrage, until "some fourth of July."

That the attempts made by Secretary Ewing and other Federalists to prove that the late administration had created a vast NATIONAL DEBT, has proved an entire failure, and has been shown, by Mr. Woodbury and others, to be a deliberate effort to PALM A FALSEHOOD UPON THE NATION for the purpose of shielding its authors from the infamy of their previous falsehoods, and the indignation of the people for the debt they were about to create.

That the charges of FRAUD and REVELATION, so often and vehemently made by Federal orators last year, with the avowal that they could substantiate them if they could only have access to the public documents and records, have not been sustained by them, although they have been in possession of those records and documents nearly five months.

That the means adopted by the Federal party in Congress to carry through their measures--their GAG ACT to stifle debate--their denial to the minority, of the right to call the yeas and nays on amendments--and their arbitrary enforcement of their oppressive rules--all indicate the TYRANNICAL CHARACTER OF FEDERALISM, and call loudly upon the people to take their own cause into their own hands.

That the Federal party now in power, has proscribed more individuals for opinion's sake than any preceding Administration, and his appointing to high and responsible offices--stations requiring in the men by whom they are filled, the highest intellect and the loftiest integrity--persons notorious for their corrupt and immoral practices, and whose very names have become archetypes for every thing that is low in politics and infamous in morals.

Let these things be remembered, and let the PEOPLE OF MAINE recollect, also, the profligate and tyrannical manner in which they themselves have been governed by Federalism, during the past year. It is the same in the State as in the Nation! Gov. Kent, and his official associates were to do, if they succeeded, the same good things for Maine, that Gen. Harrison and his advisers were to do for the Republic! And what have they done? THEY HAVE GERRYMANDED THE STATE, WASTED THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IN A LONG SESSION AT AUGUSTA, PLAYED DOUBLE ON OUR COUNTY OFFICER BILL, SHIRKED THE BOUNDARY QUESTION, DECLARED TOWN PAUPERS LEGAL VOTERS, AND TURNED OUT DEMOCRATIC OFFICERS TO PUT IN FEDERAL ONES!

What have they done to relieve the people? In view of these things, we call upon the Democracy of Maine to spare no effort, at the coming election, to drive the Federalists from power. They are urged to action by motives of the most

pressing character, and are cheered onward by the glad voices of their Republican brethren, singing psalms of Victory in the South and West. Let them not be wanting in their duty, at this important crisis of the Country. Their opponents, intoxicated with success, are trying to fasten upon the vanquished the CHAINS AND MANACLES OF the Conquerors. In the language of Benton, "they wish to save BY FORCE, what was won BY FRAUD." They look now to see how their proffered manacles are regarded by the nation. Shall they find the people of Maine crouching submissively in the dust, and offering their willing necks to receive the yoke? Never, never. They will see them, rather, with spirits and with forms alike unbowed, standing ready and eager to resist Federal oppression, in any shape, and clearly demonstrating to the world, that they KNOW THEIR RIGHTS, AND DARE MAINTAIN THEM.

## Affairs at Washington.

### Blowing up of Federalism!

Every mail from Washington brings fresh proof of the progress of division in the Federal ranks, and adds to the certainty that they will shortly be irrevocably severed and disbanded. Mr. Clay as the chief of one wing, has discharged his gun at the President, and Mr. Wise has returned the fire with equal spirit. They are now fairly in battle, which is likely to wax hotter and hotter every day.

No Bank Bill of any kind will be passed. The Bill pending in the House can scarcely pass the Senate, and if it should, will certainly be returned. So are all the signs, and so speak all the Washington letter writers who are entitled to confidence. And so, furthermore, we are advised from private sources, which never deceive us. The President is committed to no sort of a Bill, and refuses to commit himself to any. To a request from a Whig caucus, to indicate the features of an acceptable Bank, he returned a flat refusal. All the Federalists get from him is a veto to any bill they may pass. The Federalists know this well, and if they pass a bill, it will only be for the purpose of driving him to the wall, and bringing on a final quarrel.

A gentleman at Washington, under date of the 20th, writes:--

"The Bill to create a Fiscal Corporation was introduced into the House to-day, and it is said, will pass on Monday. It will have a hard time in the Senate and if not checked there, we shall look to the White House. There is great excitement. The threat that Tyler should resign, begins to work."

The same gentleman, under date of the 21st, writes:--

"Nothing has been done to-day of any moment, and I spent most of my time in the House to hear Seargent open the debate upon the Fiscal Corporation, and Wise's reply, which he managed to cover two hours, and devoted himself to the defence of the President and his friends. Judging from what Wise said, and what I learn in other quarters, there is no danger of the President approving the new bill, if it should get to him, which is hardly to be expected.

The fate of the Distribution and Revenue Bills is quite uncertain. It is manifest that the President cannot expect support from the Whig party--he must and will look for it in other quarters, and there is no indisposition among our friends to approve and sustain all proper measures--the places of the Cabinet tremble--Wise called them to-day tenants at sufferance. Both's letter in to-day's Madisonian speaks more truth than was intended for the public eye at present. We shall have strange movements before and soon after our separation."

These signs are encouraging indeed. The Webster Cabinet must explode and that shortly. In the mean time the Democracy have every thing to stimulate them. On the great question of a Bank, they are safe, entirely safe. The enemy is falling to pieces, just as it has been long foreseen, was inevitable.

Democrats of Maine! strike home! strike home! Now is the day and now is the hour!--Age.

From the Augusta Age.

### The last Humbug.

It was of course to be expected that the federal party would play off some magnificent humbug upon the eyes of the coming election, according to their old and approved habit in such cases.

The humbug for the present year turns out to be an order from Washington, directing two U. S. companies, now at Houlton, to proceed, one to the post on the Aroostook river, and the other to the post on the Fish river. And the order is to be trumpeted, if we judge aright from the movements of certain notorious demagogues as evidence of the determination of the Webster Cabinet to do justice to Maine!

Really, this is too contemptible. The whole movement is as unimportant as a movement of troops from Buffalo to Detroit. The posts on the Aroostook and Fish rivers, are as much within our territory, and thanks to John Fairfield, as much under our actual jurisdiction, as in the post at Houlton. The movement of troops from one to the other, is of no consequence whatever. The great question is, whether Daniel Webster's Cabinet will relieve us from the invasion of Madawaska and Temiscouata? Or rather, this is no question at all, because a man who would yield up a murderer, to British insolence, would find no difficulty in yielding up territory to British occupation.

Really, we must repeat, this is too contemptible. It looks too much like Gov. Kent's ap-

pointment of "Commissioners to run the line," made in 1833, about the same time of the year. After election, the running of the line turned out to be a mere "topographical exploration!" Just so it will prove now, if Mr. Fox, (as it is hardly supposable that he will), should object to this new movement of troops, Mr. Webster will, after election, make a low bow, ask a hundred pardons, and countermand his present order. Perhaps he has already assured Mr. Fox, as Gov. Kent assured Sir John Harvey, that his only object is to obtain "topographical information!"

From the Madisonian.

The following extraordinary letter was forwarded to us, late last evening, as having been written by the author for the Coffee House at Richmond, where such delectable scraps of news are made as public as at an Exchange of a commercial city. Under any other circumstances we should not have felt authorized to publish it. It will, no doubt, strike every friend of the Administration with equal astonishment and regret. Regret, not that the President should be treated with such indignity, but because he is thus abused by one who ought to be his friend--one, who doubtless ought to feel some gratitude, at least for such influence as Mr. Tyler contributed to give him the seat he occupies. Astonishment, that one who has worn the guise of friendship, should disclose such a deep feeling of enmity and bitterness. Forewarned, Mr. Tyler will be forearmed. We shall see whether Mr. Botts, and such as he, will succeed in "heading" him: whether they will perpetrate a legislative fraud, such as the letter describes, for the heartless purpose of "fastening" Mr. Tyler, and forcing him into a measure which neither his conscience sanctions, nor his judgment approves. We have not room for farther comment at present:--

"August 16, 1841.

"Dear Sir--The President has finally resolved to veto the Bank bill. It will be sent in to-day at 12 o'clock. It is impossible to tell precisely on what ground it will be placed. He has turned and twisted and changed his ground so often in his conversations, that it is difficult to conjecture which of the absurdities he will rest his veto upon.

"In the last conversation reported, he said his only objection was to that provision which presumed the assents of the States, where no opinion was expressed, and if that was struck out he would sign the bill. He had no objection to the location of branches by the Directors, in the absence of dissent expressed, but whenever it was expressed, the power to discount promissory notes must cease, although the agency might continue, for the purchase and sale of Foreign exchange. However, you will see the Message."

"Our Captain Tyler is making a desperate effort to set himself up with the Locofocos, but he'll be headed yet, and I regret to say, it will end badly for him. He will be an object of ex-our bill, which was bad enough--with the other for signing a worse one, but he is hardly entitled to sympathy. He has refused to listen to the admonitions and entreaties of his best friends and looking only to the whisperings of ambitious and designing mischief-makers that have collected around him.

"The veto will be received without a word laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. To-morrow we must and will settle matters, as quietly as possible, but they must be settled.

Yours, &c. JOHN M. BOTTS.

"You'll get a Bank bill, I think, but one that will serve only to fasten him, and to which no stock will be subscribed; and when he finds out that he is not wiser in banking than all the rest of the world, we may get a better. The excitement here is tremendous, but it will be smothered for the present."

The above letter is postmarked "Washington 16th August," and addressed to "Coffee House, Richmond." (Free) JNO. M. BOTTS.

### The Sober Second Thought.

Every thing indicates that the Federal party, which last fall boasted so loudly of its strength, is now a MINORITY PARTY in the land. It came into power upon a swelling wave of transitory excitement, but the tide has turned, and left it high and dry, to exhibit to a disgusted people its last expiring struggles. THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT OF THE PEOPLE HAS COME, AND THE FATE OF FEDERALISM IS, THEREFORE, SEALED.

In a free country, the triumph of error and falsehood is but of brief duration, and the TRUTH prevails at last. So, now, the Federalists have reached their ascendancy, it would seem, only to demonstrate the GREAT FRAUD by which they got there. Their LYING PROMISES AND BROKEN PLEDGES now speak to them a language of unbroken condemnation, and their misery is heightened by their fatal, yet inevitable, dissensions among themselves. They know now that they have not the people's confidence. They hear this fact in the thunder of every popular Election which reaches them. ALABAMA, claims it by the mouth of her increased majority against them. TENNESSEE endorses it with her DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF TEN THOUSAND, since last fall. INDIANA, too, sounds it forth, as with the voice of a trumpet, from her REGENERATED LEGISLATURE. The popular reactions in favor of the Democracy, as exhibited in these and other States, are really immense, and they proclaim, in a decisive manner, that the moral sense of the country is yet too pure, to tolerate the supremacy of Daniel Webster and Bela Badger.

And how is it in Maine? Is not the "SOBER SECOND THOUGHT" also at work in Maine? Those who doubt it, will find their doubts flying away in September, before the voice of the PEOPLE proclaiming the election of JOHN FAIRFIELD, as Governor of the State.--Eastern Argus.

From the Danville (Vt.) Star.

### Bank Insolence.

What will not Bank insolence accomplish? When thwarted in their designs to obtain a charter by fraud, the Bank parasites resort to personal insult. This spirit manifested itself at Washington, on Monday night, after the Veto had been sent to the Senate. The next night, Mr. Tyler was burnt in effigy, by the same company.

We give the following account of these disgraceful proceedings, from the Madisonian. The first insult was given in the Senate chamber, immediately after the message was read, and had not the miscreants been instantly checked by Senator Benton, it would have probably resulted in an open outbreak:--

INSULT TO PRESIDENT TYLER.--A company of individuals collected in 6th street, near the Avenue, Monday night, and marched to the Executive Mansion, with the deliberate intention of insulting the Chief Magistrate. Previous to their departure for their place of rendezvous, which, we are informed, was the Log Cabin Hotel, the Mayor of the city was apprised of their movements and he appeared among them and requested them to desist. They, however, marched up the Avenue, drank at a tavern on the corner of 10th street, and then proceeded to the President's, where they gathered in the portico, at about 2 o'clock in the night, commenced a hooting, hissing, drumming, and making a variety of noises sufficient to arouse all and to alarm several of the inmates of the house. After the miscreants had accomplished their purpose of insulting the dignity of this whole Union, in the person of its Chief Magistrate, they dispersed for the night, without experiencing the slightest interruption from the police authority of the city.

The following evening a portion of the same crew, we are informed, burned Mr. Tyler in effigy, a short distance northwest of the President's house. Some of the names of the party have been procured by a United States officer, and we hope they will be brought to punishment. Their proceedings, which we hope no respectable person approved were disgraceful to the city, and to the police authorities that tolerated them. The sentiment of disgust and indignation is so general in all classes in the city, that several papers were yesterday in circulation, numerously signed, appealing to the Mayor to call a public meeting of the citizens to express their disapprobation of the outrage.

### Webster's Patriotism

The Federal papers are teeming, just now, with tributes to the patriotism of Daniel Webster. The Records of his country look the other way.

On the 7th January, 1814, one of the darkest periods of the war, and after our gallant little navy had converted itself with glory, he voted against an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the navy.

On the 10th, he voted against a proposition more effectually to detect and punish traitors and spies.

On the 14th, he voted against a bill making provision to fill the ranks of the army.

On the 22d, he voted, in a minority of seven, against a bill authorizing the enlistment of troops for five years, or during the war.

On the 25th, he voted against a bill for enforcing the non importation laws.

On the 8th February, against the bill to raise five regiments of riflemen.

On the 25th March, he voted against the bill to call forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, and repel invasions.

On the 1st of December, only a few days before the sitting of the Hartford Convention, he voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the Government and maintaining the public credit.

On the 10th, he voted to postpone, indefinitely, a bill authorizing the President of the United States to call upon the several States for their respective quotas of militia to defend the frontiers against invasion.

On the 13th, he voted against the same bill. He also voted against the bill to provide additional revenue for the support of Government and maintain the public credit, and also AGAINST AN APPROPRIATION FOR REBUILDING THE CAPITAL AND PUBLIC OFFICES WHICH HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY THE ENEMY.

Such were his votes and such his course, when America was engaged in a deadly struggle with Great Britain; and now he is engaged in screening the murderer, McLeod, advocating the distribution of the land revenue, for the benefit of British stock-jobbers, and trying to saddle the nation with a British Bank! So much for DANIEL WEBSTER'S PATRIOTISM!--Eastern Argus.

Extract from a late Speech of Mr. Calhoun.

### The Federal System.

"I regard," said Mr. C., "all the measures for which this session has been called, to constitute one system, of which each forms an essential part. They all point to one common object, whether intended or not--TO BUILD UP A GREAT OVER-ARCH OF THE COMMUNITY TO SERVITUDE; yes, to a very condition the great producing classes shall wage in Europe. Thus regarding it, I and shall offer a war against the whole, to no compromise who support it. I shall agree we shall be able to baffle liberty is at stake. I am, with the aid of the system at this session, a great and glorious deliverance, it would be vain but that the next best result. I am not certain for our opponents to carry the country the measures which we have been through all this extra session to pass. The earlier the system is presented to the people the better, if the system is to be adopted. It would give more time for action, and make a more powerful appeal to the people, and tend more powerfully to rouse them up to effectual resistance. Go on, then, gentlemen, (addressing the opposite side,) consume all your schemes. Force them through,

as short as is the time, by your gags and despotic rules. Let them go to the people. THERE IS NO GAG ON THE BALLOT BOX. If the people shall decide that Taxes, Tariffs, Debts, Distribution, and an all powerful Central Bank, are blessings, be it so. If they are prepared to take chains, it is not in the power of mortal man to prevent it; but I shall not--cannot--believe that this free, gallant, and enlightened people, are prepared to sink down into base servitude to an odious moneyed power, till I have witnessed the reality of the sad spectacle."

### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 31, 1841.

### Democratic Republican Nominations.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 13TH.

#### FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

#### FOR SENATORS.

OXFORD. VIRGIL D. PARRIS, GILMAN L. BENNETT, SILAS BARNARD.

CUMBERLAND JOHN ANDERSON, JOSEPH BROWN, MESHACH HUMPHREY, PHILIP EASTMAN.

KENNEBEC. AMASA DINGLEY, ARTHUR BERRY, ISAAC S. SMALL, BENJAMIN CARR.

YORK. THOMAS C. LANE, THOMAS GOODWIN, 2d, ELISHA BODWELL.

LINCOLN. EDWARD KAVANAGH, JOSHUA PATTERSON, SMITH FAIRFIELD, WILLIAM R. FRYE.

HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON. Western Dist. R. A. BRIDGHAM, Middle Dist. JACOB SOMES, Eastern Dist. BENJAMIN B. LEAVITT.

PENOBSCOT. SAMUEL H. BLAKE, AMASA STETSON, THOMAS C. BURLEIGH.

WALDO. EPHRAIM K. SMART, JOSHUA ELLIOT.

SOMERSET. FRANKLIN SMITH, DRUMMOND FANSWORTH, WASHINGTON AND AROOSTOOK. WM. DEESDENIER, For County Treasurer.

OXFORD. ALANSON MELLE. For Register of Deeds.

OXFORD. ALANSON MELLE.

### DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the town of PARIS are hereby notified that an adjourned Caucus will be held at the TOWN HOUSE ON PARIS HILL, ON SATURDAY NEXT (September 4th) AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported for Representative to the next Legislature.

Per Order.

August 31, 1841.

### DEMOCRATIC BALLOTS

May be had on application at this office. All orders promptly attended to when accompanied with cash. Town Committees are requested to see that sufficient ballots are furnished.

### OXFORD DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

We intended to have noticed the proceedings of the Convention in our last, but had not time. We would, however, say it was one of the fullest ever held in this County. Its proceedings were characterized by a spirit of unity and harmony seldom witnessed in a body composed of so large a number. It augurs well for the success of the Democracy on the 13th of Sept. next, in the gubernatorial election.--Every town, we believe, in the District was represented. The Delegates concurred in the bright prospect of success indicated by the signs of the times in the different sections of the county. The candidates nominated are men of tried Democracy,--whose qualifications cannot be questioned--who will command the united vote of the Democracy of the District.

### Democrats! To the Polls!!

#### DEMOCRATS OF "OLD OXFORD!"

In one week from next Monday you will be called on to exercise one of the dearest rights and privileges of FREEMEN--the right of selecting and choosing your own rulers, and the privilege, by so doing, of rendering yourselves and your posterity Bondmen or Free-men! Neglect not the opportunity to assert your rights, for "who knows what a day may bring forth?" Your old enemies, the Federalists, are marshalling their forces, drilling their squads and mustering their battalions for the coming contest--all in secret and under cover--by means no matter how foul, corrupt or dishonest, for the purpose of retaining the power they have obtained by similar means. EVERY FEDERAL VOTER THAT CAN BE BOUGHT, DRIVEN, OR COAXED, WILL BE AT THE POLLS, ON THE DAY OF ELECTION. Democrats! Be warned of this, and be prepared to meet the Ballot Box--the place that his vote is deposited in--and also see that his Ballot of our Liberties is likewise.



old enemy, now in power, who have recklessly trampled on all the rights and privileges guaranteed to you by the fundamental law of the State, and by the law of nature, will not give up their ill-gotten power without a close contested and vigorous battle at the Ballot Box.

**Democracy, ORGANIZE!** Talk calmly and candidly with your neighbors—spread the truth before them—lay the wickedness and deception of the enemy open to their view—rebuke their falsehoods and mendacious pledges of "reformation and retrenchment," and if they have one particle of shame left, even not so large as the point of a canonic needle, they will hide their confusion in the black folds of Federalism in dismay, and strike to the "Star Spangled Banner of Democracy," with hardly a struggle for defence. Our State would be regenerated—our Constitution preserved inviolate—the rights of the people would be respected, and their interests looked to.

Let the Democrats of "Old Oxford" look to it on the 13th of September next. Let the "bears" of the back woods growl in tones of thunder against the unprincipled course pursued by the party now in power, and by their acts at the polls, place a "VETO" upon any future proceedings of a similar nature. Democrats and "bears of Oxford," TO THE POLLS.

**Mr. Editor.**—In the present deranged state of our National affairs, it is to be expected that every department will partake in some degree of the general confusion; yet we see no good reason why those entirely disconnected should all be merged in one common wreck.

Because the god-like Premier is a bought and paid advocate of British subjects and British interest, is no good reason why the Secretary of the Navy should disgrace his high station by casting reproach upon the gallant officers under his direction, and because he has degraded the noble sons of the ocean, is no good reason why falsehood and deception should be generated from the Treasury department, and because the base attempt to prove the nation in debt, and the last administration corrupt and profligate (which they would fain have true, even at the expense of our country and our country's liberties), was an entire failure, furnishes no good reason why Mr. Granger should, "fixed on vengeance," drive every Democratic Post Master from his office, however small his pittance, or obscure his station. The truth is, sir, their "vengeance" has a long arrest of hate to settle with the Democratic party; they fought for "plunder and extended rule," and flushed with victory, they mean to enjoy the spoils, however unimportant. We are not disappointed that every office is seized upon with the voraciousness of hungry hounds, neither are we alarmed by the yelping curs that cannot find a pap, we early perceived that men contending without principle, would never be satisfied without pay, and that Whig promises could never all be realized.

But we are disappointed in the treatment we receive every day from the newly appointed, inefficient deputy Post Masters, and in the fact that our newspapers of the day, which for years have seldom failed of arriving at their wonted time, are now delayed, if they arrive at all, from six to ten days. The tri-weekly Argus, which we were accustomed to receive every other day, and usually on the day of its publication, has not been seen here for the last six days, while your paper, Mr. Editor, like "bears" visiting a field of corn, has no stated time of arrival, but comes usually in company with some of its weekly brethren—while the British Gazette and the main key to Kent's bugle, often anticipate the day of publication. Some of the new Whig Post Masters, totally ignorant of their duty, think that when a letter or package is directed, it is endowed with instinct to hit its way over hill and dale, and pop out at the right place without assistance. A friend of mine very laudably subscribed of late for a Washingtonian paper, and requested the back numbers. They arrived in a bundle at a certain Whig Post Office fifty miles from a place where we have an acquaintance. This office had but just been removed from a common to a private druggery, not "for opinion's sake," but "for great remissness in duty," in not keeping a "hard cider druggery." This bundle being unceremoniously broken open, proved a posar; neither the "d—d Democrat" nor the "c—d Argus" showed its head (which was very reasonably expected, as our friend is a little bit of a Loco), but a bundle of Washingtonians. Here was a full stop and a cabinet council of assistants, male and female, called; the result of which was, that they had received no instructions with regard to these papers, they should be sold out among their Whig friends where they could do neither good or harm. Consequently the papers were sold at one cent per copy till they came to the last, when thinking our friend might have some little claim, it was offered him on the same terms. The affair being thus disclosed, is at your disposal.

Respectfully yours,  
I SPY.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

And it came to pass in the eighth month and the seventeenth day of the month, that the news reached our town, situated on the Androscoggin river in the north part of Maine, that a National Bank was about to be established, which was received by the Democratic party with sorrow. They seemed as though they had already felt the sting of that aristocratic party that is in power, which is calculated to abandon the rights and privileges of an independent and Republican Nation. This was accompanied with the revenue bill, which added sorrow to sorrow. The laboring class appeared to feel the shock very essentially. Three days had but just closed, when the unexpected news met their ears. Behold! the Veto Message! This created new feelings at once; it healed in a measure a wound that has been for some time creating by federal principles. While the Feds, with their faces drawn down, appeared more like a motherless colt, than like men of enterprise.

As the glorious intelligence of the Veto was received at rather a late hour in the day, (about 6 P. M.), some of the Democrats desired to express their re-

newed feelings by celebrating the same evening, therefore immediate preparations were made, and carriages procured for those who wished to ride from the lower to the upper part of the town, and when on their way made the welkin ring with their repeated exclamations of, Hurrah for the Veto! This appeared very inconsistent with the Feds. It appears they have already forgotten their hurrahing and howling and dragging about their log cabins after drinking to excess on hard cider mixed with brandy.

The next day, however, the Feds collected at the centre of this town considerable plenty, complaining of the noise made by the Democrats. First that appeared in the morning was old Asa, the smooth tongue, besides being a late convert of the Temperance Society, who has had the diarrhea the most of the time since, and administered brandy and loaf sugar pretty freely for a remedy. The next was good old Benjamin, a member of the church, who first accused one of our Democrats that has been in town but a few months, of being concerned in the celebration. In the course of the conversation, he thus exclaimed: "I should be ashamed to make such a d—n noise; it sounded like beating on a d—n pumpkin shell." The next that appeared was an old grey headed Fed, with a moderate tone of voice and a sanctified countenance, exclaimed: "Them critters that made such our house last night, ought to be kicked down over their falls every one of um." The next was the deputy, called the stiff rumped Whig. He seemed to complain bitterly because he was not fifteen or twenty years younger, so that he might cut up a caper with them when they returned. I will venture to say if he had commenced his caper his rump would have been stiffer the next day than he would care about.

It was quite amusing when we heard of the rhyme that our friend repeated to old Benjamin when he accused him of taking an active part in the celebration, whom we know did not. It was in these words:

Tippecanoe and Tyler too;  
Clay's Bank bill and Veto.

The first line answered for the Feds last year, and why not the latter for the Democrats this year.

A FARMER.

**Mr. Editor.**—Your correspondent II, either by Tyro's arguments or his own, having become a convert to my doctrine, it seems proper that our controversy should close, and in doing it, on my part, I beg leave only to say that Tyro considers "having biennial elections and having biennial Legislatures" one thing, and "having only one hundred and fifty-one Representatives" another thing. And that notwithstanding H. could talk about the "wisdom of the last Legislature" in one article, he has fully redeemed himself in the last by asking, "How could the people of this State affix an amendment to their Constitution that would deprive them from making the effort to turn out such a Legislature as we had last winter?"

And to quote another precious sentence which I wish your readers to remember if they ever take the pains to review these articles: "The number of two hundred for this State would come very near the mark." "The number would not be so small as to become aristocratic." "I consider the proposed amendment an ill-digested affair."

After these concessions, I see but very little difference of opinion between us, simply that of choosing one half of the Senators and Representatives annually instead of the whole. This being so trifling, with a strong probability of its total abandonment in the next communication; and as H. declares his intention of going against the whole in toto, I am willing to commit the cause to the people.

TYRO.

**Mr. Editor.**—The Postmaster at Buckfield, an efficient and able officer, is removed, and S. F. Brown, Esq. a Federalist of the old school, appointed in his place. This removal, and the appointment of the above named individual, is repugnant to the wishes of at least seven eighths of the citizens of the town; and we very reasonably presume, from the circumstances of the case, that not ten citizens in town had any knowledge of an intended removal until it was effected; for we were informed by several members of the Whig party in Buckfield Village that no petition of the citizens was sent to the Postmaster General requesting a removal of the Postmaster at Buckfield. But that it was done by the solitary request of the individual who now fills the office, directed to a Whig Senator from Kennebec, by whose influence the above removal and appointment was doubtless effected.

The above removal is not only oppressive, unequalled, and unjust, but it was effected in an unprecedented, insidious and unjust manner. A manner that is in perfect keeping with the low trickery and diabolical practices of the leaders of the present self-styled Whig party—we say the leaders, because we believe that a large proportion of our citizens who vote with the Federal party are deceived and kept in the dark in relation to the low, contemptible, grasping, avaricious policy by which it is governed—a policy at which every man who has a single spark of generosity left in his soul, must "blush and hang his head," if not "to think himself a man" yet to think himself a member of the self-styled Whig party.

A CITIZEN.

From the Augusta Age.

**Honest Whigs! Hear your President.**

We address now those honest Whigs, who being politically prejudiced against Gen. Jackson, disregarded his patriotic warnings against a National Bank.

Read the VETO MESSAGE of your own Whig President, John Tyler, and see how clearly he demonstrates that a National Bank is UNCONSTITUTIONAL, UNNECESSARY, INEXPEDIENT AND CORRUPTING!

Read it, ponder upon it, and weigh it well!

Then say, will you longer sustain federal men and federal measures? Or will you, one and all rally under the good, old, ANTI-BANK banner of the Democracy!

## CONGRESS.

Transactions at Washington (accounts of which are received by the last mail) lead us to believe that a dissolution of the "Whig" party is at hand, and will speedily take place. It is admitted by all the Federal papers that the new Bank Bill will be vetoed if it reaches the President, and that his Cabinet must resign.

The N. Y. American, under date of Aug. 27, 2 o'clock P. M., has the following announcement:

"We have information that leaves us little reason to doubt that discord has triumphed at Washington, that the dissolution of the Cabinet is inevitable; and that Edward Everett has, ere this, been rejected."

"Treason has done its worst!"

Most of the Washington Correspondents speak in a similar tone,—"an explosion cannot be far off." The President is denounced by the leading Whigs in Congress as a "miserable wretch," a "Benedict Arnold," which must convince any one, at all acquainted with them, that an explosion is at hand.

Mr. Botts, of Va., has just published another letter, in which he justifies his "Coffee House Letters," (which will be found in another column) in which he abuses the President in as round and set terms as the English language can furnish, and calls upon Congress to invite him to resign! Resign, for what,—because he holds the same opinion in regard to a National Bank, that he did twenty years ago!! Really, the Whigs caught a "Tartar" when they voted for

"Tippecanoe and TYLER TOO."

So much for humbug! Amen. So mote it be.

From the Vermont Patriot.

## Where is the Confidence?

We were told by the Federal spouters and papers, during the late Presidential campaign, that the moment the election of Harrison was known throughout the land, confidence would be restored; the Banks would discount; money would be plenty; prices would rise, and business would revive in every department. It is now nine months since the fact became so known, and it is almost six since the new Administration came into power, and are these promises fulfilled, and the hopes based upon them realized? Indeed, have they not violated all their pledges?

FARMERS!—how is it with your WOOL, your PORK and BEEF, your BUTTER and CHEESE; can you obtain a higher price for them than you could last year?

LABORERS!—do you get five or ten dollars more per month than you did last year?

ALL HANDS!—do you get money and pay your debts easier; do you SELL DEARER and BUY CHEAPER than you did last year?

If not, what does all this mean? Were you not deceived, humbugged, and most wickedly LIED to? And will you wallow on in Federalism? or, will you plant yourselves upon the solid ground of Democratic principles?

From the Augusta Age.

## Another precedent against it.

The VETO of John Tyler is another precedent against a National Bank, and as such, is of immense value. Another PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, has under the responsibilities of his office, pronounced a National Bank, UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and "a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption!"

And all this, too, he it remembered, is from the mouth of A WHIG PRESIDENT!

In all future time, this VETO of John Tyler, will stand a PRECEDENT, to be wielded by the Democracy against Federalism!

"Tippecanoe and TYLER TOO!"

## THE BANKRUPT BILL.

This bill, which, it will be seen, was taken up in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, and passed in hot haste, does not take effect until February next; under a modification achieved by Mr. Barnard of this district. Why this haste to pass a bill at this Extra Session, which is to remain a dead letter until more than two months after the regular session commences?—*Albany Argus.*

## THE LAND BILL.

This should be called A BILL TO TAX THE PEOPLE. It creates a deficiency in the Treasury, which the PEOPLE are afterwards to be TAXED to make up. Yet the Feds denounced all opposition to it as factious.—*Argus.*

The Marshall of the District of Columbia has presented a bill to Congress of THREE THOUSAND, EIGHTY-EIGHT DOLLARS, and nine cents, for the funeral expenses of General Harrison.—*Argus.*

## FLORIDA.

### THE WAR ENDED AGAIN!

REPUBLICAN OFFICE,  
Savannah, August 7, 1841.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM FLORIDA—CO-ADJUTANT'S WHOLE HAND IN—CLOSE OF THE FLORIDA WAR.—By the United States steamer General Taylor, Captain Peck, arrived here yesterday, we have the gratifying intelligence from Florida, that the war for the ninety-ninth time may, now be considered as at an end. Wild Cat's whole band, men, women, children, and negroes, 160 in all, have come in at Tampa, and 40 more Indians of another band were on their way, and were expected at Tampa in two days. A gentleman who came on in the General Taylor, says that he does not think another rifle will be fired by the enemy.

## NOTICE.

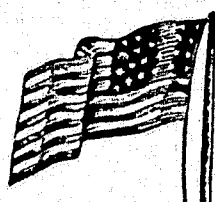
Rev. Mr. Vose, of Livermore, will preach a Lecture at the Meeting House on Paris Hill, on Friday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.  
Monday, Aug. 30, 1841.

## DIED.

In this town, on Friday last, Mr. Charles Ryerson, aged 40. A kind husband and father, and a worthy citizen. The last months of his protracted sickness were cheered by the bright hopes of religion; hopes sometimes clouded, but usually clear and joyous.—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

"Oh! weep not for the friends that pass  
Into the lone some grave,  
As breezes sweep the withered grass  
Along the ruthless wave:  
For though thy pleasures may depart,  
And darkness days on earth thou art,  
Yet bliss awaits the holy heart  
When friends rejoin in heaven."—*Com.*

## ATTENTION!!!



## P. R. C.

THE members of PARIS RIFLE COMPANY, are requested to meet on Paris Hill, on Saturday, September 4th, 1841, in full uniform at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of drill.

Per order of the Commanding Officer.  
August 24, 1841.

## PARIS HIGH SCHOOL.

A HIGH SCHOOL will be opened on Paris Hill to commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER SIXTH, under the care and instruction of Mr. Moses Lymon, a member of Waterville College. Parents may be assured that the qualifications of the Instructor, and the superior advantages of location are such as to render this school a delightful as well as profitable resort for scholars. Mr. L. will devote his attention to teaching all the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools.

TERMS.—Common English branches, . . . \$3 00  
The Languages and higher branches, . . . \$3 50  
Paris, Aug. 30, 1841.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they have formed a partnership under the name of JESSE HOWE & SON, and have purchased the stock of Goods recently owned by Eli Howe, and they now offer the same for sale at the old stand on Paris Hill, where friends and customers are invited to call.

JESSE HOWE,  
HENRY HOWE.  
Paris, August 27, 1841.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

ON the petition of NATHAN DALY, late of Hebron, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.  
Sw17 A true Copy Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

ON the petition of TIMOTHY GIBSON, administrator of the estate of Mrs. R. Rand, late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of his debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 22d Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.  
Sw17 Copy, Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

LEWIS JEWELL, Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Morse, Jr. late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.  
Sw17 Copy, Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

RUTH H. ATWOOD, Administratrix of the estate of Nathaniel Atwood, late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; also her petition for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate:

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.  
Sw17 A true Copy Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

WILLIAM COLE, by giving bond as the law directs, he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

CYRUS COLE.  
Buckfield, Aug. 24, 1841.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

MOSES BUTTERFIELD,  
of Sumner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said Butterfield, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MATHIAS O. RYERSON.  
August 24th, 1841.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

SETH KEEN, Jr. Administrator of the estate of SETH KEEN, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.  
Sw17 Copy Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

ON the petition of William B. McWain, Guardian of the Person of Hannah A. McWain, and Anna McWain, minor children and heirs of David McWain late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, for a license to sell and convey a part of the real estate of said wards as specified in said petition, in the payment of their debts:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.  
Sw17 A true Copy Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

PHILO CLARK, Administrator of the estate of Cyrus Clark, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his 4th account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21st day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.  
Sw17 A true Copy Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

ASAPH KITTREDGE, Administrator on the estate of Asaph Durell late of Woodstock in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.  
Sw17 A true Copy Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

MARY ATHERTON, Administratrix of the estate of Crumming Attherton, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and her petition as widow for an allowance out of said deceased's estate:

Ordered, That the said administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.  
Sw17 Copy, Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

WILSON DEARBORN, Administrator of the estate of Esther Willing, late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, having presented his 2d account of Administration of the estate of said deceased, also his private account:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 22nd day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.  
Sw17 Copy, Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

ALVAN PRIDE, Administrator of the Estate of Smith Pride late of Stone in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.  
Sw17 Copy Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

DEARHORN HUNTRESS, Administrator of the estate of Robert W. Huntress late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.  
Sw17 A true Copy Attest, John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

GEORGE W. TURNER, M. D.  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
Dickfield Village,  
OXFORD COUNTY, ME.



## POETRY.

From the Utica Observer.

A short time since, we published the following pretty lines, written by Professor Longfellow, and are now obliged to re-publish them from the circumstance that some "fair one"—(who no doubt has fancied herself the particular "maiden" within the Professor's knowledge)—has sent us the annexed modest and beautiful answer which we give to the world in hope that it will set the eye and dispel the timidity of him, whom the Professor cautions to "Beware!"

### Stanzas.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

I know a maiden fair to see,  
Take care!  
She can both false and friendly be;  
Beware! beware!  
Trust her not,  
She is fooling thee!  
She has two eyes so soft and brown,  
Take care!  
She gives a side glance and looks down,  
Beware! beware!  
Trust her not,  
She is fooling thee!  
She has a bosom white as snow,  
Take care!  
She knows how much it is best to show,  
Beware! beware!  
Trust her not,  
She is fooling thee!  
She gives thee a garland woven fair,  
Take care!  
It is a fool's Cap for thee to wear,  
Beware! beware!  
Trust her not,  
She is fooling thee!

### Answer.

So you think me fair to see?  
My heart, take care!  
I'm ever true; nor false can be!  
Then why beware?  
I'm not fooling thee!  
And if my eyes are "soft and brown,"  
Why take care?  
'Tis your full gaze makes them look down,  
Then why beware?  
Believe me,  
I'm not fooling thee!  
My hair I know "is of sunny hue,"  
But why take care?  
My smiles are sunny too, for you—  
Then why beware?  
Believe me,  
I'm not fooling thee!  
"She has a bosom white as snow,"  
O flatterer!  
And if I do know "how much to show,"  
Why cry beware?  
Believe me,  
I'm not fooling thee!  
"The flowers" I know were very fair,  
But why take care?  
You need not fear their sweets to share,  
There's nothing false nor fickle, there,  
Then why beware?  
Believe me,  
I'm not fooling thee!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### West, the Painter, at Rome.

When it was known that a young American had come to study Raphael and Michael Angelo, some curiosity was excited among the Roman virtuosi. The first fortunate exhibitor of this Lion from the western wilderness was Lord Grantham; he invited West to dinner, and afterwards carried him to an evening party, where he found almost all those persons to whom he had brought letters of introduction. Amongst the rest was Cardinal Albani, who, though old and blind had such a delicacy of touch, that he was considered supreme in all matters of judgment regarding mental and intellectual. "I have the honor," said Lord Grantham, "to present a young American, who has a letter for your eminence, and who has come to Italy for the purpose of studying the fine arts." The Cardinal knew so little of the New World, that he conceived a young American must needs be a savage. "Is he black or white?" said the aged virtuoso, holding out both hands, that he might have the satisfaction of touching at least this new wonder. Lord Grantham smiled, and said, "he is fair—very fair." "What! as fair as I am?" exclaimed the prelate. Now the complexion of this churchman was a deep olive—that of West more than commonly fair—and as they stood together the company smiled. "As fair as the Cardinal," became for a while proverbial.

Others, who had the use of their eyes, seemed to consider the young American as at most a better kind of savage; and accordingly, were curious to watch him. They wished to try what effect the Apollo, the Venus, and the works of Raphael, would have upon him, and thirty of the most magnificent equipages in the capital of Christendom, and filled with some of the erudite characters in Europe, conducted the young Quaker to view the masterpieces of art. It was agreed that the Apollo should be first submitted to view. The statue was enclosed in a case, and when the keeper threw open the doors, West unconsciously exclaimed, "My God! A young Mohawk warrior!" The Italians were surprised and mortified with the comparison of their noblest statue to a wild savage; and West perceiving the unfavorable impression, proceeded to remove it. He described the Mohawks—the natural elegance and admirable symmetry of their persons—the elasticity of their limbs, and their motions free and unconstrained. "I have seen them often," he continued, "standing in the very attitude of this Apollo, and pursuing, with an intense eye, the arrow which they had just discharged from the bow." The Italians cleared

their moody brows, and allowed that a better criticism had rarely been pronounced. West was no longer a barbarian.

## Animalcules.

Animalcules have been discovered, whose magnitude is such, that a million of them do not exceed the bulk of a grain of sand; and yet each of these creatures is composed of members as curiously organized as those of the largest species; they have life and spontaneous motion, and are endowed with sense and instinct. In the liquids in which they live, they are observed to move with astonishing speed and activity; nor are their motions blind and fortuitous, but evidently governed by choice, and directed to an end. They use food and drink, from which the nutrition, and are furnished with limbs and muscles of strength and flexibility. They are susceptible of the same appetites, and obnoxious to the same passions, the gratification of which is attended with the same results as in our own species. Spallanzani observes, that certain animalcules devour others so voraciously, that they fatten and become indolent and sluggish by over feeding. After a meal of this kind, if they are confined in distilled water, so as to be deprived of all food, their condition becomes reduced; they regain their spirits and activity, and amuse themselves in the pursuit of the more minute animals, which are supplied to them; they swallow these without depriving them of life, for, by the aid of the microscope the one has been observed moving within the body of the other. These singular appearances are not matters of idle and curious observation; they lead us to inquire what parts are necessary to produce such results. Must we not conclude that these creatures have a heart, arteries, veins, muscles, sinews, tendons, nerves, circulating fluids, and all the concomitant apparatus of a living organized body? And if so, how infinitely minute must those parts be. If a globe of their blood bears the same proportion to their whole bulk as a globe of our blood bears to our magnitude, what powers of calculation can give an adequate notion of its minuteness!

## Hoosiers.

The yankees have long been known, and properly appreciated. Other aliases are coming into use among our countrymen, which it will be necessary to understand. The most important belong to the Hoosiers. These are locally the people of Indiana, and generally the emigrants from the Southern States to the free States of the Northwest. They are a class who like the Jews and Yankees, can be known by their habits and customs wherever they are. The Hoosiers are found in great numbers in flat boats on the Mississippi. One of their cargoes down the river is corn and pigs. The corn is unshelled and unhusked. The pigs eat corn, and the Hoosiers eat corn and pig until they get into New Orleans, when the pigs, the remainder of the corn, and the flat, are all sold, and the Hoosiers wend their way up the stream again. Their apparel is much of it made of a peculiar domestic fabric which they manufacture without the aid of the protection, called Hoosier Jeans. They are, in almost all respects, a people quite unlike the Yankees.

The buckeye tree has given its name to the people of Ohio. Harrison was a buckeye candidate, and in honor of him his partisans there erected buckeye liberty poles over against the Hickory trees of Jackson men. They also made themselves hats of buckeye bark, arm chairs of the wood, and beads of the nuts.

The Michigansians go by the gentlemanly name of Wolverines, and the people of Wisconsin are Badgers.

The refugees from the troubles of the Northern colony have brought with them a name, which being the result of an effort to pronounce their country and their history in one word, has come out Connuicks.

The Missourians are very incorrectly named Pukes; the Tennessees "Corn Crackers," and the Virginians Tuckaboos.

In Illinois a great many men formerly went to the lead mines to work in the winter, and returned down stream in the spring to their farms. Their migrations being in some correspondence with the movements of the fish in the river, these people came to be called Suckers.

The inhabitants of the Keystone State are known abroad by the sonorous name of Pennsylvanians; but at home the old stock of the country are familiarly known as Pennemites.

The Novascotiains are called Blue Noses; but that is nothing to us. Every thing is blue down there.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Divorces.—The following inscription is written in large characters over the principal gate of the city of Agra in Hindostan:—"In the first year of the reign of King Julef, two thousand married couples were separated by the magistrate with their own consent. The Emperor was so indignant, on learning these particulars, that he abolished the privilege of divorce. In the course of the following year, the number of marriages in Agra was less than before by three thousand; the number of adulteries was greater by seven thousand; three hundred women were burned alive for poisoning their husbands; seventy-five men were burned for the murder of their wives; and the quantity of furniture broken and destroyed in the interior of private families, amounted to the value of three millions of rupees! The Emperor re-established the privilege of divorce."

RELIGION.—Nothing has been more the object of ridicule than religion. It has been assailed by the wit of Voltaire, the riddler of Paine and the elegant but subtle satire of Gibbon—yet the whole force of their combined talents has been insufficient to invalidate one fact, to refute one fundamental truth, or to hold up the sacred form of vital religion to the scorn and derision of well-directed reason. The paganism of superstition, and the dreams of fanaticism, have been demolished and scattered by their attacks but the sacred fabric though thus despoiled of the votive decorations of its human votaries, built on the rock of ages, has bid a proud defiance to the pointless shafts of ridicule.

CHEAP RELIGION.—Says Jeremy Taylor, "He that takes off the yoke of obedience and unites the bands of discipline, and preaches a cheap religion, and presents heaven in the midst of flowers, and strewn carpets softer than the Asian luxury in the way, and sets the songs of Zion to the tunes of Persion and lighter airs, and offers great liberty in bondage under afflictions and sins, and reconciles eternity with present enjoyment, he shall have his schools filled with disciples; but he that preaches the cross, and the severities of Christianity, and the strictness of a holy life, shall have the lot of his blessed Lord; he shall be thought ill of and deserted."

A COMMON BLESSING.—To the conventional distinctions of wealth and station, after all, a man of ordinary sense must sooner or later submit; but there is one respect, wherein all high and low, pretend to the same right—rights which a man of moderate warmth of feeling can never willingly renounce, viz: a portion in a lot, however obscure—a kind face by a hearth, no matter how mean it be.

THE DIFFERENCE.—He who can raise a splendid and costly pile dedicated to Heaven, will be honored as a saint; he who kneels to God by the road-side, under a hedge, will be sent to the house of correction as a vagabond! The difference between man and man is MONEY, and always will be to the end of the world.

THE BARON DE BRETEUIL.—This minister was a great smuggler, and used to gain immense sums of money by getting merchandise introduced into Paris free of duty. His partner, the merchant, went to him one day, and said he was in great distress, a wagon load of goods was lying at St. Denis, but the bales were so large there was no chance of smuggling them in. "No chance!" exclaimed the Baron, "why are they too large to go through the Porte St. Denis?" "No, sir." "Then be under no apprehension, they shall be got in." The Baron carried his extravagance to such a pitch that all the utensils of his kitchen, even the spit, tongs, and shovels, were made of solid silver.

MSCHIEVOUS MEN.—The worst sort of men in society, are those who are so ambitious as to wish to be foremost in every enterprise, and yet have not even common abilities for an ordinary plan. Such men are always making mischief in a society. If they, according to their desires, are put forward to places of trust, their blunders are sure to plunge their constituents into difficulty. If on the other hand they are not called from their "uneasy retirement" to places of responsibility, you are sure to find them endeavoring to make difficulty about the doings of their superiors.

SHALLOW MEN.—Some men are very entertaining for a first interview, but after that they are exhausted, and run out; on a second meeting we shall find them very flat and monotonous; like hand organs, we have heard all their tunes; but unlike those instruments, they are not new barreled so easily.

A KNAVE—is like a tooth-drawer, that maintains his own teeth in constant eating by pulling out those of other men. He is an excellent founder and will melt down leaden fool, and cast him into what form he pleases. He grows rich by the ruin of his neighbors, like grass in the streets in a great sickness.—Butler.

GEORGE W. TURNER, M. D.  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
Dixfield Village,  
OXFORD COUNTY, ME.

Wanted—Immediately,  
TWO Apprentice Girls to the Tailoring Business.  
Enquire of  
Paris Hill, Aug. 17, 1841.

MILITARY CAPS & KNAPSACKS,  
LATEST IMPROVED PATTERNS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE, BY  
WILSON & TUTTLE,  
2nd St. Portland, Me.

20,000 lbs. WOOL.

WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,  
20,000 lbs.

CLEAN FLEECE WOOL,  
For which Cash and the highest Market price will be paid, if delivered soon at our Store in Morton's Building, Congress Street.

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL.

JUST received a complete assortment of W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES, which they offer at wholesale and retail in exchange for LUMBER or approved credit.  
Portland, June 21, 1840.

## Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a license from the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, there will be exposed for sale on the premises of the late Luther Whiting, in Hartford, Saturday the 25th day of September next, at two of the clock P. M. so much of the real estate of Luther Whiting, late of Hartford, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars, for the payment of his debts and incidental charges of sale. Said estate consists of about 44 acres of land with a barn attached to the same, situated in said Hartford. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

Paris, August 24th, 1841. WILSON DEARBORN. 3w16

## Notice of Foreclosure.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they hold a mortgage deed of a certain parcel of land situated in Paris, in the County of Oxford, containing thirty-three acres which mortgage was given by David P. Stowell, of said Paris, bearing date April 12th, A. D. 1837, and is duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 51, Page 112, reference to said Record being had for full description of the premises mortgaged—that the condition in said mortgage is broken, and that they hereby claim possession of said mortgaged premises, under said deed, for condition broken, and to foreclose the same pursuant to law.

NORWAY, August 17th 1841. DANIEL YOUNG. 3w16

## Commissioner's Notice.

WE, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of JAMES PHILLIPS, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, commencing from the 25th day of May last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the house of John Prince, Esq., in Turner, on the 4th Monday of September, and on the 2nd Monday day of November next.

August 25th, 1841. EDWARD BLAKE, SETH BRADFORD. 3w16

## THE LION OF THE DAY. THE OLD DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canada is respectfully submitted this Directory for the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains no error,) "In time of peace, prepare for war." We would in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that deadly kindred, Disease. It would be wisdom to direct the movements, to reason well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. These means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the first specimens of Divine workmanship, and the laws by which that System is governed, as originating in no other than in the councils of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best and most effectual guard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to the American People.

Time and for opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of imposture, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature) and adapted particularly to the cleansing of the stomach, blood, and the impure secretions of the Human System, Biliousness, Fever, and Cholera, Pains, Jaundice, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Headache, Constipation, Anemia, and Liver Complaint, have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have failed. Those Diseases unremedied, are, within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Palmer; North Paris, Houghton & Ralston; Norway, E. C. Shackley; Wino, F. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chalmers, Seth G. Lane; Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Hackett; East Livermore, Thomas Hackett, John Lawrence, Fells, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joseph Holland, John Hickey; Dixfield, Charles L. Curtis; East Randolph, Alvin Holter; Randolph Center, D. K. Knapp; Joshua Graham; Randolph Point, Otis C. Holter; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Randolph Falls, Charles S. Winslow. 3w16

## THE RESURRECTION, OR PERSIAN PILLS.

THESE Pills have from the greatest weakness, distress, and suffering, to a state of strength, health, and happiness. The name of these Pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the crevices of Persia. This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments as to its medicinal qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Bacy, in the East Indies, and formed into Pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

TO MOTHERS.—Messrs. E. Chase & Co. Having heard much said about the extraordinary effects of the Resurrection, or Persian Pills, upon those about to become Mothers, we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of six children, and had been the victim of a severe and protracted illness, and after her confinement of each. She had tried every remedy, and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about three months before her confinement, (her health being very poor about that length of time previous,) and soon after was enabled, by their use, to attend to the cares of a mother to her family, until her confinement. At the time she commenced taking the Persian Pills, she had several weeks previous, she was afflicted with a dry, hard cough, and frequently severe cramps, which the use of the Pills entirely removed, before using half a box. It is with great confidence that we add a full and true account to Mothers, to make use of the Persian Pills. All those that have taken them in our neighborhood, have got along in the same easy manner, and are about home in a few days. There does not appear to be half the danger of other medicines setting in after confinement, where these Pills are taken. We would say, let none neglect taking them, for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which leads far to lessen the world's suffering, which many of them have to bear, and which save the lives of thousands who otherwise would be lost.

Hochester, May 14, 1838. Council of Colonization square, Edinburgh street. For further particulars, see subscribers list.

S. ROBERTS, A. O. ROBERTS, General office of the United States, E. CHASE & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State of Maine, SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co. Dixfield; W. H. Boring, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wino; Stephen M. Mathie, Poland; Nathan P. Parley, Norway; John Higgins, M. Porter; Sessall Fly, Hiram; H. C. Bawell, Fryeburg; Nehemiah Winslow, Windham (Upper Corner.) 3w11

For sale at this Office.

## DR. SEARS' UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN, Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are suitably mixed in all cases where Physics is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIOUS DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus removing constipation, curing Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, Drunkenness, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as of efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates of cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each box.

All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLAS-DEL & THURSTON, East Thimston, the present proprietors.

## AGENTS for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; Otis H. Palmer, South Paris; W. Washburn, North Paris; W. F. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Humpal, and S. Myrick, Hecroft; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Randolph Center; O. C. Holter, Randolph Point; Graham, Randolph; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. (Lawe, Sumner; Wm. Walk, Peru; A. Cole, East Cow-Buckfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. H. Dedson, Canton; J. Cowdige, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Crafts, Minot. 3y10

## PELTES! PELTS!!

2000 LAMBS PELTS wanted by the subscriber, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.

—ALSO—3000 Bushels good HOUSE ASHES, for which 12 1/2 cents will be paid in Goods at a fair cash price. HIRAM HUBBARD. Paris Hill Aug. 17, 1841. 175

## Bethel Academy.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 8th of Sept. next, under the continued instructions of Mr. Moses Soule, A. M. with competent assistants. Tuition, \$3.00. Board, \$1.50 and under. WM. FRYE, Sec'y. Bethel, Aug. 12, 1841. 3w15

## Foreclosures.

NOTICE is hereby given that I claim possession of several parcels of land situated in Denmark in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by virtue of five several deeds of mortgage, to wit: One from Eliza Newcomb, dated and recorded in Registry Book 20, page 35 and 36; also a deed from Leonard R. Ingalls, dated April 23, 1839, and recorded in said Registry Book 16, page 574; also a deed from Dominicus G. Tarbox, dated April 23, 1839, and recorded in said Registry Book 20, page 35 and 36; also a deed from Leonard R. Ingalls, dated April 23, 1839, and recorded in said Registry Book 20, page 574; also a deed from Cyrus Ingalls, dated October 10, 1835, and recorded in said Registry Book 16, page 325 and 326; I also claim possession, by virtue of two several mortgage deeds, of two parcels of land situated in Hiram in the County aforesaid, to wit: A deed from John McDonald dated November 12, 1833, and recorded in said Registry Book 16, page 519 and 514; also a deed from Ephraim Kimball and Estor Kimball, dated January 18, 1835, and recorded in said Registry Book 19, page 422. I also claim possession of a parcel of land situated partly in said town of Hiram and partly in said town of Denmark, by virtue of a mortgage deed from Ellis B. Usher, dated August 4, 1835, recorded in said Registry Book 16, page 440, and hence being and to be sold for a more particular description of the several unmortgaged parcels. In consequence of a breach of the conditions in each, and all of said mortgages, I claim possession of the said several parcels of land, and give this notice to foreclose said mortgages, pursuant to a Statute of this State.

JOSHUA B. OSGOOD. Portland, August 12, 1841. 3w15

## Farm for Sale.

A FARM for sale in the North West part of Norway, on the road from Swift's Corner to Waterford, consisting of about forty acres, and a convenient House and Barn; and also a young Orchard. Terms liberal. Apply to GEORGE FROST. Norway, August 10th, 1841. 3w16

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully make known to those of his patrons indebted to him, for Blacksmithing, that he is in want of money, to enable him to pay for his stock. They will oblige him by paying all or a part, between this and the 10th of Sept. next.

Paris, August 24, 1841. GEO. W. RIPLEY. 3w16

## Administrator's Sale.

ON Saturday the twenty fifth day of September next, at one of the clock P. M. at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Paris, I shall sell at Public vendue all the interest which Chandler Cushman, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, had in and to any and all real estate, whereof he died the owner: for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, as authorized by the Judge of Probate of said County. Said real estate all lies in Paris aforesaid, and consists of said deceased's Right in Equity of redeeming 20 acres, parted double lot 17 and 18, in the 7th Range, and 12 acres and 51 rods, part of lots 16 in the 6th and 16th in the 7th range, which is under mortgage for about four hundred and sixty dollars. Also, the deceased right of redeeming the Homestead where he lived and died and consists of the homestead and about twelve acres of land, and under mortgage for about \$100; also about ten acres on the road to Washburn's Mills, known as part of the Lurvey farm; at the same time will be sold the reversion of the widows' right of dower in the same, all of the premises being subject to such dower.

MARY CUSHMAN, Adm'r. Paris, August 21, 1841. 3w16

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CANTON VILLAGE, ME.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Elliott,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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